



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

### BRAZIL.

#### *Reports from Bahia—Mortuary statistics.*

Vice-Consul Rowe reports, October 19, as follows: During the week ended October 17, 1903, eighty-eight bodies were interred in the Bahia cemeteries. The causes given for interment were the following: Alcoholism, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 2; ascites, 2; beriberi, 5; bronchitis, 4; diarrhea and enteritis, 1; epilepsy, 1; malarial fevers, 8; meningitis, 1; Bright's disease, 2; organic diseases of heart, 3; pneumonia, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 18; senile debility, 2; septic fever, 1; stillborn 1; syphilis, 1; umbilical hemorrhage, 6; other causes, 28.

Week ended October 24, 1903, 67 bodies. Causes: Aneurism, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 3; bronchitis, 2; cancer, 1; cerebral congestion, 1; cirrhosis of liver, 1; diarrhea, 1; diarrhea and enteritis, 9; diphtheria, 1; malarial fevers, 7, nephritis, 1; organic disease of heart, 1; pneumonia, 2; pulmonary tuberculosis, 7; rachitis, 1; senile debility, 1; stillborn, 1; syphilis, 2; tetanus neonatorum, 1; umbilical hemorrhage, 2; other causes, 21.

Week ended October 31, 1903, 76 bodies. Causes: Alcoholism, 1; apoplexy, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 1; asphyxia, 2; beriberi, 2; Bright's disease, 2; bronchitis, 2; diabetes, 1; diarrhea, 2; diarrhea and enteritis, 1; gangrene, 2; malarial fevers, 4; meningitis, 2; nephritis, 1; organic diseases of heart, 3; peritonitis, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 8; senile debility, 1; stillborn, 8; syphilis, 2; tetanus, 1; tetanus neonatorum, 3; umbilical hemorrhage, 2; other causes, 23.

### CHINA.

#### *Report from Hongkong.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon McMullen reports, October 29, as follows:

Week ended October 24, 1903: Eleven vessels, with 825 crew and 613 passengers (137 cabin and 476 steerage), were inspected and granted bills of health. Five hundred and seventy-three crew and 282 steerage passengers were bathed and their baggage disinfected—887 pieces. One vessel was fumigated with sulphur to kill rats. No cases of plague were reported for the week, and the only communicable diseases reported were 4 cases of enteric fever, with no deaths. The total number of plague cases since January 1 is 1,416, and the last case was reported on the 17th instant. The percentage of infected rats examined recently shows an increase of about 6 per cent. This is accounted for by the local authorities by the fact that practically all the rats recently exam-

ined were caught in the city by the regular force of rat catchers since the bonus for rats was discontinued some weeks ago. During the week there were 7 rejections among the Asiatic steerage passengers from all causes and 23 aliens were recommended for rejection for trachoma.

*Immigrants recommended for rejection.*

Fifteen immigrants per steamship *Hongkong Maru* for San Francisco, were recommended, October 30, for rejection on account of trachoma.

CUBA.

*Report from Habana.*

Assistant Surgeon Trotter reports, December 2, as follows for the week ended November 28, 1903:

Number of vessels inspected and issued bills of health.....	22
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected.....	652
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	240
Pieces of freight inspected.....	60

*Mortuary report of Habana for the week ended November 28, 1903.*

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Tuberculosis.....	19
Pneumonia.....	3
Bronchitis.....	4
Grippe.....	1
Meningitis.....	5
Scarlet fever.....	7
Cancer.....	3

Total deaths from all causes, 99.

*Mortality in Habana and other cities—Scarlet fever in Habana.*

Chargé d'Affaires Sleeper reports, November 26, as follows:

The total mortality in the district of Habana for the month of September, 1903, has been 404, 59 less than the preceding month and precisely the same number as in the corresponding period of 1902. The daily average mortality has been 13.46, giving an annual death rate of 18.72 per thousand of population and relatively the same as that of the month of September, 1902.

Infant mortality and diseases of the respiratory system have been on the decrease, while deaths from general causes have slightly increased. There have been 675 births in Habana during the month, which after subtracting the number of deaths gives an increase of 269 to the population of the city.

No cases of smallpox or yellow fever have originated on the island during the month, although a case of the latter was imported from Mexico. A case of varioloid arrived on board a steamer from Trujillo, Honduras, and is still under treatment.

The general health of the island has been excellent, especially for September, the most likely month here for the propagation of epi-